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[No. 89, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1792. [Whole No. 297.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,
Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT to eſtabliſh the POST-OFFICE and POST-ROADS within the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the firſt day of June next, the following roads be eſtabliſhed as poſt-roads, namely: From Wiſcaſſet in the diſtrict of Maine, to Savannah in Georgia, by the following route, to wit: Portland, Portſmouth, Newburyport, Ipſwich, Salem, Boſton, Worceſter, Springfield, Hartford, Middletown, New-Haven, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New-York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, Brunſwick, Princeton, Trenton, Briſtol, Philadelphia, Cheſter, Wilmington, Elkton, Charleſtown, Havre de Grace, Hartford, Baltimore, Bladenſburg, Georgetown, Alexandria, Colcheſter, Dumfries, Fredericksburg, Bowling-Green, Hanover Court-houſe, Richmond, Peterſburg, Halifax, Tarborough, Smithfield, Fayetteville, Newbridge over Drowning creek, Cheraw Court-houſe, Camden, Stateſburg, Columbia, Cambridge and Auguſta; and from thence to Savannah, and from Auguſta, by Waſhington in Wilkes County to Greenborough, and from thence by the great falls of Ogechee and Georgetown to Auguſta, and from Stateſburg to Charleſton, and from Charleſton to Georgetown, from Charleſton to Savannah, and from Savannah by Newport bridge to Sunbury; and alſo from Portſmouth by Exeter and Concord, to Hanover in New-Hampſhire; and from Salem to Marblehead, and from Salem to Glouceſter; and from Boſton, by Providence, Newport, and New-London, to New-Haven; and from Boſton, through Taunton, to New-Bedford; and from Taunton, through Warren and Briſtol, to Newport; and from Boſton, by Plymouth, to Barnſtable; and from Springfield in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, to Kinderhook in the ſtate of New-York, and from Springfield, by Northampton, Brattleborough, and Charleſtown, by Windſor in Vermont, to Hanover, and from Hartford, by Middletown, to New-London; alſo from Hartford to Norwich and Providence; and from Providence to Worceſter; and from Philadelphia, by Lancaſter, Yorktown, Carliſle, Shippenſburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Greenſburg, to Pittſburg; and from Philadelphia to Bethlehem; from Bethlehem, by Reading and Harriſburg, to Carliſle; and from Bethlehem, by Eaſton, Suſſex Court-houſe, Goſhen, Ward's Bridge, and Kingſton, to Rhinebeck; from Philadelphia, by Salem, to Bridgetown; and from Wilmington, by Warwick, Georgetown, Croſs-roads, Cheſtertown, Cheſter-mills, and Eaſton, to Vienna; and from Vienna, by Saliſbury, to Snow-Hill; alſo from Wilmington, by Newcaſtle, Cantwell's Bridge and Duck-Creek, to Dover; and from thence by Milford, Dagſborough, Snow-Hill and Northampton Court-houſe, to Norfolk in Virginia; and from Baltimore to Annapolis, Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway, Port-Tobacco, Allen's Freſh, Newport, and Chaptico, to Leonard-Town; and from Richmond by Williamſburg, Yorktown and Hampton, to Norfolk; and from Fredericksburg, by Port-Royal and Tappahannock, to Urbanna; and from thence, croſſing Rappahannock, and proceeding by Northumberland Court-houſe, to Kinſale on the river Yeocomico; thence by Weſtmoreland Court-houſe, through Leed's town, to Fredericksburg; and from Peterſburg, by Cabin-Point, Smithfield, and Suffolk, to Portſmouth, and from Suffolk to Edenton, and by Plymouth to Waſhington; and from Waſhington to Newbern, and thence to Wilmington; and from Fayetteville, by Elizabethtown, to Wilmington; and from Halifax, by Warrington, Hillſborough, Salem, to Saliſbury; from Halifax, by Blunt's ville, Williamſton, Daileys to Plymouth; and from Edenton, by Hertford, Nixonton, Sawyer's Ferry, in Camden County, to Indian Town, in Currituck County; and from New-York, by Albany, Bennington, Manchester and Rutland, to Burlington on Lake Champlain; and from Albany, by Schenectady, to Connajoharrie; from New-York to Hartford, through White-plains, North-Caſtle, Salem, Poundridge, Ridgefield, Danbury, Newtown, New-Milford, Litchfield, Harrington and Farmington; from Newark or Elizabethtown, by Morriſtown, to Suſſex Court-houſe; from Woodbridge to Amboy; from Alexandria, by Saliſbury, Leeſburg, Shepherd's-town, Martinſburg, Winchester, Stevenſburg, Straſburg, Woodſtock, and Rockingham Court-houſe, to Staunton; and from Richmond, by Columbia, Charlotteſville, Staunton, Lexington, Fincaſtle, Montgomery Court-houſe, Wythe Court-houſe, Abingdon, and Hawkin's Court-houſe, in the territory ſouth of the river Ohio, to Danville in Kentuckey; and from Baltimore, by Fredericktown and Sharpſburg, to Hagarſtown; and from thence to Chambersburg: *Provided*, That the route, by which the mails are at preſent conveyed, ſhall in no caſe be altered, without the conſent of the contractors, till the contracts made by the Poſtmaſter-General ſhall be determined.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Poſtmaſter-General to enter into contracts, for a term not exceeding eight years, for extending the line of poſts, and to authorize the perſon or perſons, ſo contracting, to receive, during the continuance of ſuch contract, according to the rates by this act eſtabliſhed, all the poſtage which ſhall ariſe on letters, newſpapers and packets, conveyed by any ſuch poſt; and the roads, therein deſignated, ſhall, during the continuance of ſuch contract, be deemed and conſidered as poſt-roads, within the terms and proviſions of this act: *Provided*, That no ſuch contract ſhall be made, to the diminution of the revenue of the general poſt-office, and that a duplicate of every ſuch contract, under hand and ſeal, ſhall, within ſixty days after the execution thereof, be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treaſury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be eſtabliſhed, at the ſeat of the government of the United States, a general poſt-office. And there ſhall be one Poſtmaſter-General, who ſhall have authority to appoint an aſſiſtant, and deputy poſtmaſters, at all places where ſuch ſhall be found neceſſary. And he ſhall provide for carrying the mail of the United States, by ſtage-carriages or horſes, as he may judge moſt expedient; and as often as he, having regard to the productiveneſs thereof, as well as other circumſtances, ſhall think proper, and defray the expenſe thereof, with all other expenſes ariſing on the collection and management of the revenue of the poſt-office. He ſhall alſo have power to preſcribe ſuch regulations to the deputy poſtmaſters, and others employed under him, as may be found neceſſary, and to ſuperintend the buſineſs of the department, in all the duties that are, or may be aſſigned to it, and alſo to direct the route or road, where there are more than one, between the places above eſtabliſhed, which route or road ſhall be conſidered as the poſt-road.

And be it further enacted, That the Poſtmaſter-General ſhall, once in three months, obtain from his deputies, the accounts and vouchers of their receipts and expenditures, and the balances due thereon, and render to the Secretary of the Treaſury, a quarterly account of all the receipts and expenditures in the ſaid department, to be adjuſted and ſettled, as other public accounts, and ſhall pay, quarterly, into the Treaſury of the United States, the balance in his hands. And the Poſtmaſter-General, and his aſſiſtant, the deputy poſtmaſters, and ſuch as they may employ in their offices, ſhall, reſpectively, before they enter upon the duties, or be entitled to receive the emoluments of their offices, and the contractors for carrying the mail, and their agents or ſervants, to whom the mail ſhall be entruſted, before they commence the execution of ſaid truſt, ſhall reſpectively, take and ſubſcribe before ſome juſtice of the peace, the following oath or affirmation, and cauſe a certificate thereof to be filed in the office of the Poſtmaſter-General; "I do ſwear (or affirm as the caſe may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abſtain from every thing forbidden by the law in relation to the eſtabliſhment of poſt-offices and poſt-roads within the United States."

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon ſhall obſtruct or retard the paſſage of the mail, or of any horſe or carriage carrying the ſame, he ſhall, upon conviction for every ſuch offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. And if any ferryman ſhall, by wilful negligence, or refuſal to tranſport the mail acroſs any ferry, delay the ſame, he ſhall forfeit, and pay, for each half hour that the ſame ſhall be ſo delayed, a ſum not exceeding ten dollars.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Poſtmaſter-General, to give public notice in one or more of the newſpapers publiſhed at the ſeat of government of the United States, and in one or more of the newſpapers publiſhed in the ſtate or ſtates where the contract is to be performed, for, at leaſt, ſix weeks before the entering into any contract for the conveyance of the mail that ſuch contract is intended to be made, and the day on which it ſhall be concluded; deſcribing the places, from and to which ſuch mail is to be conveyed; the time at which it is to be made up; the day and hour, at which it is to be delivered; and the penalty or penalties for non-performance of the ſtipulations. He ſhall, moreover, within thirty days after the making of any contract, lodge the ſame, together with the propoſals which he ſhall have received reſpecting the ſame, in the office of the Comptroller of the treaſury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That every deputy poſtmaſter ſhall keep an office in which one or more perſons ſhall attend at ſuch hours as the Poſtmaſter-general ſhall direct, for the purpoſe of performing the duties thereof. And all letters brought to any poſt-office, half an hour before the time of making up the mail at ſuch office, ſhall be forwarded therein.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the Poſtmaſter-General ſhall be allowed, for his ſervices, at the rate of two thouſand dollars per annum, his aſſiſtant, at the rate of one thouſand dollars per annum, to be paid, quarterly, out of the revenues of the poſt-office: And no fees or perquiſites ſhall be received by either of them, on accounnt of the duties to be performed in virtue of their appointments.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the firſt day of June next, the deputy poſtmaſter and perſons authorized by the Poſtmaſter-General, ſhall demand and receive, for the poſtage and conveyance of letters and packets, except ſuch as are herein after excepted, according to the ſeveral rates and ſums following: For the poſtage of every ſingle letter, to or from any place by land not exceeding thirty miles, ſix cents; over thirty miles, and not exceeding ſixty, eight cents; over ſixty miles, and not exceeding one hundred, ten cents; over one hundred miles, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve cents and a half; over one hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding two hundred, fifteen cents; over two hundred miles, and not exceeding two hundred and fifty, ſeventeen cents; over two hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding three hundred and fifty, twenty cents; over three hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding four hundred and fifty, twenty-two cents; and ſo or from any place by land, more than four hundred and fifty miles, twenty-five cents; and every double letter ſhall pay double the ſaid rates; every triple letter, triple; every packet weighing one ounce avoirdupois, to pay, at the rate of four ſingle letters for each ounce, and in that proportion, for any greater weight.

And be it further enacted, That all letters and packets, paſſing by ſea to and from the United States, or from one port to another therein, in packet boats or veſſels, the property of, or provided by the United States, ſhall be rated and charged, as follows: For every ſingle letter, eight cents; for every double letter, ſixteen cents; for every triple letter or packet, twenty-four cents; for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by ſea, in any private ſhip or veſſel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the ſame ſhall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like poſtage, as other letters are made ſubject to the payment of by this act.

And be it further enacted, That if any deputy poſtmaſter, or other perſon authorized by the Poſtmaſter-General, to receive the poſtages of letters, ſhall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of poſtage, or any gratuity or reward, other than is provided by this act for the poſtage of letters or packets, on conviction thereof, he ſhall forfeit for every ſuch offence, one hundred dollars, and ſhall be rendered incapable of holding any office under the United States.

And be it further enacted, That no ſhip or veſſel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a poſt-office is eſtabliſhed, ſhall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the maſter or commander ſhall have delivered to the poſtmaſter, all letters directed to any perſon or perſons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, ſhall be brought in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, other than ſuch as are directed to the owner or conſignee: but when a veſſel ſhall be bound to another port, than that, at which ſhe may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the ſaid port of delivery, ſhall not be delivered to the poſtmaſter at the port of entry. And it ſhall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ſhips or veſſels, to require from every maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all ſuch letters, except as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That the poſtmaſters to whom ſuch letters may be delivered, ſhall pay to the maſter, commander, or other perſon delivering the ſame, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every ſuch letter or packet; and ſhall obtain from the perſon delivering the ſame, a certificate ſpecifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ſhip or veſſel, and the place from whence ſhe laſt ſailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, ſhall be with his half-yearly accounts, tranſmitted to the Poſtmaſter-General, who ſhall credit the amount thereof to the poſtmaſter forwarding the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon, other than the Poſtmaſter-General, or his deputies, or perſons by them employed, ſhall take up, receive, order, diſpatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newſpapers, for hire or reward, or ſhall be concerned in ſetting up any foot or horſe poſt, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet ſhall be carried for hire, on any eſtabliſhed poſt-road, or any packet, or other veſſel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general poſt-office may be injured, every perſon, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of two hundred dollars: Provided, That it ſhall and may be lawful for every perſon to ſend letters or packets by ſpecial meſſenger.

And be it further enacted, That the deputy poſtmaſters or agents of the Poſtmaſter-General, ſhall duly account and anſwer to him, for all bye or way letters, and ſhall ſpecify the number and rates in the poſt bill. And if any deputy poſtmaſter or agent ſhall neglect ſo to account, he or they ſo offending, ſhall, on conviction thereof, forfeit, for every ſuch offence, a ſum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon, employed in any of the departments of the general poſt-office, ſhall unlawfully detain, delay, or open, any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters, with which he ſhall be entruſted, or which ſhall have come to his poſſeſſion, and which are intended to be conveyed by poſt: Or if any ſuch perſon ſhall ſecrete, embezzle or deſtroy any letter or packet, entruſted to him, as aforeſaid, and which ſhall not contain any ſecurity for, or aſſurance relating to money, as herein after deſcribed, every ſuch offender, being thereof duly convicted, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or impriſoned not exceeding ſix months, or both, according to the circumſtances and aggravations of the offence. And if any perſon, employed as aforeſaid, ſhall ſecrete, embezzle or deſtroy, any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he ſhall be entruſted, or which ſhall have come to his poſſeſſion, and are intended to be conveyed by poſt, containing any bank note, or bank poſt bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the Treaſury of the United States, note of aſſignment of ſtock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for ſelling ſtock in the funds, or for receiving the intereſt thereof, or any letter of credit, or note for, or relating to the payment of money, or other bond or warrant, draft, bill, or promiſſory note whatſoever, for the payment of money; or if any ſuch perſon, employed as aforeſaid, ſhall ſteal or take any of the ſame out of any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters, that ſhall come to his poſſeſſion, he ſhall, on conviction, for any ſuch offence, ſuffer death. And if any perſon, who ſhall have taken charge of the mail of the United States, ſhall quit or deſert the ſame, before his arrival at the next poſt-office, every ſuch perſon, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, for every ſuch offence. And if any perſon, concerned in carrying the mail of the United States, ſhall collect, receive or carry any letter or packet, or ſhall cauſe or procure the ſame to be done, contrary to this act, every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, a ſum not exceeding fifty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall rob any carrier of the mail of the United States, of ſuch mail, or if any perſon ſhall rob the mail, in which letters are ſent to be conveyed by poſt, of any letter or packet, or ſhall ſteal ſuch mail, or ſhall ſteal and take from or out of the ſame, or from or out of any poſt-office, any letter or packet, ſuch offender or offenders ſhall, on conviction thereof, ſuffer death.

And be it further enacted, That the deputy poſtmaſters ſhall, reſpectively, publiſh at the expiration of every three months, in one of the newſpapers publiſhed at, or neareſt the place of his reſidence, for three ſucceſſive weeks, a liſt of all the letters then remaining in their reſpective offices; and at the expiration of the next three months, ſhall ſend ſuch of the ſaid letters as then remain on hand, as dead letters, to the general poſt-office, where the ſame ſhall be opened and inſpected; and if any valuable papers or matter of conſequence, ſhall be found therein, it ſhall be the duty of the Poſtmaſter-General, to cauſe a deſcriptive liſt thereof to be inſerted in one of the newſpapers, publiſhed at the place moſt convenient to where the owner may be ſuppoſed to reſide, if within the United States, and ſuch letter and the contents ſhall be preſerved, to be delivered to the perſon, to whom the ſame ſhall be addreſſed, upon payment of the poſtage, and the expenſe of publication.

And be it further enacted, That the following letters and packets, and no other, ſhall be received and conveyed by poſt, free of poſtage, under ſuch reſtrictions as are herein after provided; that is to ſay—all letters and packets to or from the Preſident or Vice-Preſident of the United States, and all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of the Senate or Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, during their actual attendance in any ſeſſion of Congreſs, and twenty days after ſuch ſeſſion. All letters to and from the Secretary of the Treaſury, and his aſſiſtant, Comptroller, Regiſter, and Auditor of the Treaſury, the Treaſurer, the Secretary of State, the Secretary at War, the Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, the Poſtmaſter-General and his aſſiſtant: *Provided*, That no perſon ſhall frank or encloſe any letter or packet, other than his own; but any public letter or packet from the department of the Treaſury may be franked by the Secretary of the Treaſury, or the aſſiſtant Secretary, or by the Comptroller, Regiſter, Auditor or Treaſurer. And that each perſon before named ſhall deliver to the poſt-office every letter or packet encloſed to him, which may be directed to any other perſon, noting the place, from whence it came by poſt, and the uſual poſtage ſhall be charged thereon.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon ſhall counterfeit the hand-writing of any other perſon, in order to evade the payment of poſtage, ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo offending, and being

thereof duly convicted, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That every printer of newſpapers may ſend one paper to each and every other printer of newſpapers within the United States, free of poſtage, under ſuch regulations as the Poſtmaſter-General ſhall provide.

And be it further enacted, That all newſpapers conveyed in the mail, ſhall be under a cover open at one end, carried in ſeparate bags from the letters, and charged with the payment of one cent for any diſtance not more than one hundred miles, and one cent and a half for any greater diſtance: And it ſhall be the duty of the poſt maſter-general and his deputy, to keep a ſeparate account for the newſpapers, and the deputy poſt-maſters ſhall receive fifty per cent. on the poſtage of all newſpapers: And if any other matter or thing be encloſed in ſuch papers, the whole packet ſhall be charged, agreeably to the rates eſtabliſhed by this act, for letters or packets. And if any of the perſons employed in any department of the poſt-office, ſhall unlawfully detain, delay, embezzle or deſtroy any newſpaper, with which he ſhall be entruſted, ſuch offenders, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding fifty dollars: Provided, that the poſt-maſter-general, in any contract, he may enter into, for the conveyance of the mail, may authorize the perſon, with whom ſuch contract is made, to carry newſpapers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail.

And be it further enacted, That the poſt-maſter-general be, and he is hereby authorized to allow to the deputy poſt-maſters, reſpectively, ſuch commiſſion on the monies ariſing from the poſtage of letters and packets, as he ſhall think adequate to their reſpective ſervices: Provided, That the ſaid commiſſion ſhall not exceed forty per cent to any deputy, whoſe compenſation thereby ſhall not exceed fifty dollars, nor thirty per cent to any deputy, whoſe compenſation thereby ſhall not exceed one hundred dollars, nor twenty per cent to any other deputy, except the poſt-maſter at the port where the European packets do, or ſhall ſteadily arrive; to whom ſuch farther allowance, in addition to the emoluments of his office, ſhall be made, as the poſt-maſter-general ſhall deem a reaſonable compenſation for his extra-ſervices, in the receipt and diſpatch of letters, originally received into his office, from on board ſuch packets, and by him forwarded to other offices: And provided alſo, That the compenſations aforeſaid ſhall not exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum to any one poſt maſter for all ſervices by him rendered.

And be it further enacted, That if any deputy poſt maſter, or other perſon authoriſed to receive the poſtage of letters and packets, ſhall neglect or refuſe to render his accounts, and pay over to the poſt-maſter-general, the balance by him due, at the end of every three months, it ſhall be the duty of the poſt-maſter-general, to cauſe a ſuit to be commenced againſt the perſon or perſons ſo neglecting or refuſing: And if the poſt-maſter-general ſhall not cauſe ſuch ſuit to be commenced within three months, from the end of every ſuch three months, the balances due from every ſuch delinquent ſhall be charged to, and recoverable from the poſt-maſter-general.

And be it further enacted, That all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, ſhall be, one half for the uſe of the perſon or perſons informing and proſecuting for the ſame, the other half to the uſe of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the poſt-maſter-general, to make proviſion, where it may be neceſſary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to be conveyed by any ſhip or veſſel, beyond ſea, or from any port of the United States to another port therein; and the letters ſo received ſhall be formed into a mail, ſealed up, and directed to the poſt-maſter of the port to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be bound And for every letter or packet ſo received, there ſhall be paid, at the time of its reception, a poſtage of one cent. And the poſt-maſter-general may make arrangements with the poſt-maſters in any foreign country for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets, through the poſt-offices.

And be it further enacted, That the deputy poſt-maſters, and the perſons employed in the tranſportation of the mail, ſhall be exempt from militia duties, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof.

And be it further enacted, That all the ſurplus revenue of the general poſt-office, which ſhall have accrued previous to the firſt day of June next, not heretofore appropriated, be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated towards defraying any deficiency which may ariſe in the revenue of the ſaid department for the year next enſuing.

And be it further enacted, That the act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, intituled, "An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act intituled, "An act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office," be, and the ſame is hereby continued in full force, until the firſt day of June next, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall be in force for the term of two years, from the ſaid firſt day of June next, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY TWENTIETH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

In committee of the whole, on the Fiſhery Bill.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. GOODHUE.—The gentleman laſt up (Mr. Williamſon) ſays, that an appropriation of money being made by the bill now before us, and the treaſury ſtanding pledged for the payment, therefore a direct bounty is granted. At preſent, we pay in drawbacks about 45000 dollars; but we cannot ſay, that this ſum will be adequate to the payment of the drawbacks next year: for if a greater quantity of fiſh be taken, a greater ſum of courſe muſt be allowed: and as the ſum depends entirely on the quantity of fiſh, it is impoſſible to aſcertain beforehand the preciſe amount; there is not however, in the whole bill any thing of a bounty, except the bare name. The gentleman allows that we may commute the preſent drawbacks, and give them to the fiſherman inſtead of the merchant: but it is impoſſible to do this with ſafety in any other mode than that pointed out in the bill—Shall we leave it to the fiſherman, to be determined by his oath? This would not be adviſeable.

The plan propoſed is a much leſs exceptionable one; it is founded on a calculation, that a certain quantity of tonnage is employed in taking a certain quantity of fiſh:—on this calculation the allowance is apportioned to the tonnage: if gentlemen think the allowance too high, let the ſum be reduced; but let it not be ſtigmatiſed as a bounty: it is no ſuch thing.—The word '*Bounty*' is an unfortunate expreſſion; and I wiſh it were entirely out of the bill.

Mr. Livermore. The bill now under conſideration has two important objects in view. The one is, to give encouragement to our fiſhermen, and by that encouragement, to encreaſe their numbers: the other is to govern thoſe fiſhermen by certain laws, by which they will be kept under due reſtraint. Both theſe objects are of great importance to ſuch perſons as chooſe to employ their capitals in the fiſhery buſineſs: and I believe it will not be diſputed that the buſineſs itſelf is of conſiderable importance to the United States, inſomuch as it affords a certain proportion of remittance or exportation to foreign countries; and does not impoveriſh the country, but enriches it by the addition of ſo much wealth drawn from the ſea.

It is the object of thoſe gentlemen, who favor the bill, that the fiſhermen ſhould have ſome encouragement, not given to them at the expenſe of the United States, but directed to them out of what was, in the former law, called a drawback of the duty on ſalt.

The calculation, as I underſtand, has been made as nearly as poſſible, to give that drawback not to the merchants who export the fiſh, but to the fiſhermen who take it, in order to encreaſe that deſcription of men, without whoſe aſſiſtance it is in vain to expect any benefit from the fiſheries: for if the merchants, at preſent engaged in that branch, poſſeſſed the whole capital of the United States, yet if they cannot get fiſhermen, they cannot carry on the fiſhery: this is done by a particular claſs of men, who muſt be not only expert ſeamen, but alſo accuſtomed to taking the fiſh and curing it. If theſe men cannot be had, the capital cannot be employed; and thoſe who undertake the buſineſs, cannot carry it on, or reap any profit from it.

Whilſt the drawback is payable only to the merchant who exports the fiſh, it is impoſſible to convince the fiſhermen, that they reap from it any advantage whatever: or if ſome of the more diſcerning among them do perceive any advantage in it, the others who are not ſo clear-ſighted, cannot diſcern it, and are therefore not diſpoſed to undertake the buſineſs. It is however of conſiderable importance to the merchants, that the fiſherman ſhould receive a proper encouragement, even if they were obliged to allow him a bounty out of their own pocket.

The government of the fiſhermen, after their engagement in this buſineſs, is alſo neceſſary to be provided for: otherwiſe frequent inſtances may occur among that claſs of men, of quitting one veſſel to embark on board another, or of ſhipping themſelves for a foreign voyage, before the expiration of the fiſhing ſeaſon. In the latter caſe, the veſſel lies uſeleſs on the owners hands; and he, together with the whole expenſe of the out-fit, loſes all his proſpects of future gain.

The two objects here mentioned, are fully provided for in the bill. Still however it is objected to:—but what is the objection?—it is, that the word '*bounty*' is twice uſed in this clauſe.—Let us now ſee what advantage will reſult from ſtriking out this obnoxious '*bounty*.'—None at all:—the bill ſays it ſhall ceaſe; and have gentlemen any objection to the bounty's ceaſing?—Since the bounty is to ceaſe by this bill, what advantage in ſtriking it out?—The ſenſe would ſtill remain the ſame: and I don't know why we ſhould make a law expreſly to ſtrike out the word 'bounty,' but to ſtrike out the bounty itſelf.

It is ſtrange to me, that any gentleman, whether he is for giving a great bounty, or no bounty at all, ſhould quarrel with this unfortunate word. There is indeed, one part of the ſection, which I will readily conſent to ſtrike out, and I believe every other gentleman who is in favor of the bill, will conſent to it likewiſe; and that is, the clauſe which provides, that the bounty, to be allowed and paid on every veſſel, for one ſeaſon, ſhall not exceed one hundred and ſeventy dollars. If, when the vote is taken on the ſection, there does not appear a majority of the houſe in favor of ſtriking out the whole, we may then move for ſtriking out the *proviſo*, if it be offenſive to any gentleman: if it be not offenſive, it may remain.

If gentlemen are diſputing, only becauſe the word '*bounty*' is in the bill, they may be perfectly relieved from their uneaſineſs on that ſcore: for the bill expreſly ſays "that the bounty now allowed upon the exportation of dried fiſh, of the fiſheries of the United States, ſhall ceaſe; and in lieu thereof" a different kind of encouragement is to be given. Here is no reaſon to diſpute about a word: if gentlemen are diſpoſed to conſent to the principle of the bill, that the drawback of the duties on ſalt ſhall be commuted for a certain ſum to encourage the fiſhermen, they will vote in favor of the bill:—if not, they will vote againſt it. But it is impoſſible for me to conceive, why any gentleman under heaven ſhould be againſt it: it is only fixing, for the merchants engaged in this branch, a clear and equitable ratio, for diſtributing among the fiſhermen that encouragement, which they think neceſſary in order to attach thoſe people to the buſineſs, and to prevent them from going to other occupations, on land. The bill is an important one, and will encreaſe that branch of buſineſs, which is very uſeful to the community:—it does not lay a farthing of bounty, or duty on any other perſons, than thoſe who are immediately concerned in it:—it will ſerve them; and will not injure any body.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid, from examining the ſection, he conceived it contemplated no more than what the merchant is entitled to by exiſting laws. The merchant is now intitled to the drawback; but it is found by experience that the effect has not been to produce that encouragement to the fiſhermen which was expected; and he preſumed the way was perfectly clear to give a new direction to the drawback—and this is all that is aimed at in the bill. He ſuppoſed that the clauſe had no neceſſary connection with the queſtion which had been ſtarted, reſpecting the right of the government to grant bounties—but, ſince the queſtion has been brought forward, it may be proper to conſider it: In diſcuſſing the queſtion, he enquired, what has Congreſs already done? Have we not laid extra duties on various articles, expreſsly for the purpoſe of encourageing various branches of our own manufactures—theſe duties are *bounties* to all intents and purpoſes; and are founded on the idea only of their conducing to the *general intereſt*—Similar objections to thoſe now advanced, were not made to theſe duties—they were advocated (ſome of them) by gentlemen from the Southward; he traced the effects of theſe duties, and ſhewed that they operated fully, as indirect bounties.

Mr. Lawrance then adverted particularly to the conſtitution—and obſerved that it contains *general* principles and powers only—theſe powers depend on *particular* laws for their operation; and on this idea he contended that the powers of the government muſt, in various circumſtances extend to the granting bounties; he inſtanced in caſe of a war with a foreign power, will any gentleman ſay that the general government has not a power to grant a bounty on arms, ammunition, &c. ſhould the general welfare require it? The general welfare is inſeparably connected with any object or purſuit which in its effects adds to the riches of the country. He

conceived that the argument was given up by gentlemen in oppoſition to the bill, when they admit of encouragement to the fiſhermen in any poſſible modification of it. He then adverted particularly to the fiſheries ; ſtated the number of men employed, the tons of ſhipping neceſſary to export the fiſh taken ; and inferred the ſound policy of encouraging ſo important a branch of buſineſs.

Gentlemen ſay that we do not want a navy—grant it—but can they ſay that we ſhall never have a war with any European power ? May not the time arrive when the protection to the commerce of this country, derived from this ſource may be of the utmoſt neceſſity to its exiſtence. Adverting to Mr. Williamſon's objection from the unequal operation of bounties—and who had referred to the article of the conſtitution which ſays that taxes ſhall be equal, in all the States ; Mr. Lawrance obſerved that this article in the conſtitution could only reſpect the *rates* of the duties, and that the *ſame* duties ſhould be paid in Virginia that are paid in New-York—at the Northward, as at the Southward ; it ſurely could not mean that every individual ſhould pay exactly the ſame ſum in every part of the union ; this was a proviſion that no law could poſſibly contemplate.

He concluded by a ſummary recapitulation of his arguments—and ſaying he hoped the ſection would be retained.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a report from the Treaſurer of the United States, containing his ſpecie account, from the 1ſt of October, to the 31ſt of December, 1791.—Referred to a ſpecial committee, to examine and report.

A meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that the Senate had agreed to the conference propoſed by the Houſe, on the ſubject of the amendments to the frontier bill, and had, on their part, appointed a committee of three members, to meet the committee (of five) appointed by the Houſe.

A report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of the executors of Edward Carnes, was read and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, on Monday next.

Mr. Page called up the report of the ſelect committee on the memorial of Mr. Churchman.

The report, after ſome debate, was agreed to, and in purſuance thereof, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. Lawrance preſented a memorial from the merchants of New-York, who trade to India and China—Referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

Mr. W. Smith (from the committee appointed to examine and report whether any and what alterations are neceſſary to be made in the Acts eſtabliſhing the Treaſury and War Departments) made a report, which was twice read, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Tueſday next.

In committee of the whole—(Mr. W. Smith in the Chair)—on the Militia Bill.

The queſtion being taken on a motion made yeſterday by Mr. Sumpter, to ſtrike out the ſecond ſection, containing an enumeration of various deſcriptions of perſons to be exempted from militia duty—it paſſed in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, "the members of both Houſes of Congreſs, with their reſpective officers," were added to the liſt of exempts.

But a motion from the ſame gentleman, to add "all perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms," after a ſhort debate, was negatived—and the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

In committee of the whole on the Militia Bill—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the tenth ſection—they then roſe and reported progreſs.

Mr. Goodhue, from the joint committee appointed to conſider and report what buſineſs is neceſſary to be done the preſent ſeſſion, made a report, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Willliamſon preſented a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act to promote the progreſs of the uſeful arts—read the firſt time.

Mr. Sedgwick informed the Houſe, that the committee of conference, on the articles of diſagreement between the two Houſes, in the frontier bill, having come to an agreement, he had in his hand a report to make to the Houſe—On which, at half after two o'clock, the galleries were cleared.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

The bill to amend the act to promote the progreſs of the uſeful arts—was read the ſecond time and referred to a committee of the whole on Thurſday next.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that the Senate have paſſed the bill to aſcertain and regulate the claims to half pay and invalid penſions—with amendments ; alſo that the Preſident of the United States has approved and ſigned the act relative to the election of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, &c.

Mr. Gerry renewed his motion for a committee to report a bill providing for a reduction of the poſtage on newſpapers ; this motion after ſome debate was agreed to, and a committee appointed conſiſting of Meſſrs. Gerry, Murray and Findley.

Mr. Macon's motion laid on the table ſome days ſince for the appointment of a committee to report a bill providing for the finiſhing a Light-Houſe on Bald-Head, on Cape-Fear River—was taken up, agreed to, and a committee accordingly appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Grove, Mr. Key, and Mr. Barnwell.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that the Senate has agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the bill making further and more effectual proviſion for the defence of the frontiers.—N. B. The Houſe accepted of the report of the committee of conference yeſterday.

The committee on enrolled bills, reported a bill "for making further and more effectual proviſion for the defence of the frontiers," as duly enrolled—The Speaker then ſigned the ſame

In committee of the whole on the militia bill.---Mr. B. Bourne in the Chair.

The 10th ſection being read, which provides for training and diſciplining the militia, impoſing fines, &c. a motion was made that it ſhould be ſtruck out ; this motion after conſiderable debate was negatived.

The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the bill.

Mr. Boudinot propoſed an addition to the 2d ſection, impoſing an equivalent of two dollars per annum on all perſons exempted from militia duty, except ſailors.—This motion was negatived by a large majority.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill with ſundry amendments—which were laid on the table.

A petition was preſented and read, from the directors of the Ohio Company—refered to Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Findley, Benſon, Learned and Baldwin. Adjourned till to-morrow.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 27.

The committee on the hoſpital, reported a ſum of £. 15,000 to be granted that inſtitution.

The bill for removing obſtructions in the navigable waters of this ſtate, paſſed a ſecond reading, and was ordered to be tranſcribed for a third.

BOSTON, February 18.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATE—FEB 16.

THE bill for incorporating the ſubſcribers to the *Boſton Tontine Aſſociation*, ſent up by the hon. Houſe for concurrence, was read a ſecond time, and after debate, the queſtion, ſhall the bill paſs to be engroſſed, was determined in the negative—Yeas 13—Nays 17.

[The bill underwent an ample and fair diſcuſſion for ſeveral days ; and a Committee of the Aſſociation was heard on the ſubject on the floor of the Senate.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 14.

The committee raiſed to take into conſideration the propriety of iſſuing a tax the preſent ſeſſion, reported verbally that it was not expedient.

The report was advocated by Meſſrs. Breck, Jarvis, Euſtis, Stearns, and other gentlemen.—The proſpect of the aſſumption of our State debts, the handſome ſum of money in the Treaſury, and the ſtill greater ſum due to the Commonwealth, were inſiſted on as arguments not only againſt the tax, but as proofs that we ſhould have hereafter in the State but very ſmall aſſeſſments indeed ; and the time was faſt arriving, when the good people of this Commonwealth, wherever ſituated, will enjoy all the bleſſings of peace and tranquility, with but very little expence to them.

The report was objected to by Meſſrs. Bacon, Gardiner, Cony and Parſons ; but this laſt gentleman altered his opinion upon hearing the reaſons urged in favor of it. The Houſe accepted the report by a large majority.

FEBRUARY 15.

Meſſrs. Pierce, Tudor and Bond, were appointed a committee to take into conſideration the expediency of giving a bounty to that perſon who will make a model of the beſt and ſimpleſt conſtruction for the expediting the breaking and ſwindling flax and hemp, to go either by water or hand, for the benefit of the public.

FEBRUARY 17.

Agreeable to aſſignment, the Houſe proceeded to the choice of an additional Clerk to the Houſe, when Thomas Crafts, Eſq. was unanimouſly choſen.

A bill for erecting a Bridge over Merrimack River, at Newbury, paſſed the Houſe, after a lengthy debate.

A petition of Henry Knox, and others, praying for the privilege of opening a navigable canal from Connecticut river to the waters ſurrounding the town of Boſton—Read and committed to Mr. Breck, Mr. Tudor and Mr. Wedgery.

Philadelphia, March 3.

Reports have prevailed that the Cod Fiſhery Bill was illy received by the fiſhermen, and that a riot had happened at Marblehead, in which a ſtore was burned. We are happy to find the report is groundleſs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Boſton, to his friend, dated February 22, 1792.

"The attempt to burn Col. ——'s ſtore at Marblehead, was by a boy, who, at the time, was intoxicated, and who went with a brand of fire from a veſſel in the view of half a dozen men, and laid the fire at the corner of the ſtore. Col. —— ſays, the fiſhermen were at firſt averſe to ſign articles, and complying with the regulations preſcribed in your act, becauſe they were innovations ; but that efforts had been uſed, and were ſucceſsfully uſing, to ſhew the ſailors that their intereſt was protected and promoted by this ſtatute."

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The following is a tranſcript from a compleat and authentic copy juſt received, of the CENSUS of the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA—viz. 35,576 white males above 16, 37,722 white males under 16, 66,880 white females, 1801 other free perſons, 107,094 ſlaves. Total 249,073.

We are happy to hear that the injury which the Hon. Mr. DAYTON received from his fall on the ice laſt Tueſday evening, is not ſo great as has been repreſented. It proves to be a fracture of one of the ſmall bones of the ancle only ; it is in ſo fair a way of recovery, and the ſymptoms attending it ſo favorable, as to afford the moſt flattering proſpects of his being able to go abroad, and to give his attendance as heretofore in Congreſs, in the courſe of a fortnight.

Accounts are received in town from Fort Waſhington, which mention that a ſerjeant and four men had lately been to the place where the bloody battle of the 4th of November laſt was fought, near the Miami villages, where they counted five hundred and thirty eight dead bodies. One piece of artillery only was to be ſeen, but the carriages of ſeven others remained on the ground; the guns, it was ſuppoſed, were either buried or thrown into the water.

The party left Fort Jefferſon at duſk in the evening, arrived at the place about day-break, and ſtaying only long enough to make the above obſervations, left the melancholy ſcene.

Col. Wilkinſon, with a party of about four hundred men, left Fort Waſhington the 25th of January, with intent to go to the place of action and bury the dead, and it was thought would viſit the Miami villages before they returned.

Fort Jefferſon had a ſufficient garriſon, and ſix month's proviſion.

The papers from various parts of the Union announce the celebration of the PRESIDENT's Birth-Day, with every circumſtance indicative of loyalty to the government, and affectionate attachment to his perſon and adminiſtration.

The important buſineſs of eſtabliſhing free-ſchools throughout this commonwealth, has lately been before the legiſlature—the reſult is a report from a committee, in which it is propoſed that a ſchool ſhall be eſtabliſhed in each county.

A lot has been contracted for by the agents of the Governor of this State, for the purpoſe of erecting thereon the PRESIDENT's HOUSE. The lot pitched upon, is in High-ſtreet, the corner of Ninth-ſtreet. Several plans of the houſe have been recently ſubmitted to the legiſlature for their conſideration ; and in order to raiſe a ſum, in addition to what has already been raiſed, to complete it in a proper ſtile of elegance, a tax is propoſed upon pleaſure carriages.

From a conciſe view of the preſent ſtate of ſeveral European powers, it appears that the French Revolution is in no danger from them. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, whatever may be her wiſhes, it is ſaid has only 18,000 troops, and a ſmall fleet, to oppoſe to 24 millions of men, who have ſworn to live *free*, or *die*.

The family of PENN, have conſtituted the honorable *Thomas M'Kean* and *Edmund Phyſick*, Eſq. of Pennſylvania, their attorneys in fact, to ſell and diſpoſe of all the property of the ſaid family in the ſtate of Delaware. The two gentlemen above mentioned, in conſequence of this appointment, have notified the Preſident of Delaware of the ſame, and offered to that ſtate the right of pre-emption.

On the 11th and 15th of January laſt, the Legiſlature of the ſtate of North-Carolina paſſed two reſolutions, inſtructing their Senators in the Senate of the United States "to uſe their conſtant and unremitted exertions until they effect having the doors of the Senate of the United States kept open, that the people may have acceſs to hear the debates of the Senate, when in its legiſlative, or judicial capacity.

There being every appearance of a general aſſumption of the reſidue of the ſtate debts at this ſeſſion of Congreſs, the public are adviſed not to ſell their ſtate certificates at the preſent prices, as there muſt be a conſiderable appreciation of them in a ſhort time. [*N. York D. Adv.*]

It is a fact pretty well aſcertained, (ſays a N. York paper) that the *real ſpecie* in the ſtate does not exceed twelve hundred thouſand dollars ; of which ſcarcely one million falls to the ſhare of the city.—It is hard to tell, then, from whence the patrons of the new bank expect to procure ſpecie, as a baſis whereon to erect their fabric.

The New-York papers contain a variety of electioneering ſpeculations—the majority of them appears at preſent in favor of Gov. CLINTON.——It ſeems that the buſineſs is to be conducted without perſonal ſcurrility !—

But when mankind ſo wiſe are grown,
To ſee no foibles but their own ;
When deep humility of ſpirit,
The ſons of pride and gold inherit ;
And univerſal love inſpires
The breaſts that mad ambition fires ;
Why then—and not before—you'll ſee
The world from lies and ſlander free.

RECIPE—FOR A DUEL.

LEST the glimm'ring ſparks expire,
Clap a bellows to the fire ;
Innuendoes furniſh fuel,
And *inſure* the dying duel. C—.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	24/8 pr. ƒ.	123¼	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	14ſ4	71⅝	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	15ſ	75	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	22ſ	110	do.
Indents	14ſ	70	do.

half ſhares Bank Stock—106 per cent premium.

Joseph Anthony, & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, No. 5, on *Chesnut-Street Wharf*,

A FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum,
Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molasses,
Coffee, Coton, and Pimento,
Hyson and Souchong Tea, of the first quality,
Cloves, Cassia, and Boston Chocolate,
Spermacæti Candles and strained Oil,
Salmon and picked Mackarel,
Boston Beef and Burlington Pork,
Russia and Boston Canvas,
A few bales excellent Hops,
Myrtle Wax Candles,
St. Martin's Salt,
Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
And a few cases old Batavia Arrack.

February 8, 1792. [ep4w]

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and the districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the County Treasury, all arrearages of fines, and to settle and deposit their books and vouchers in my Office, at No. 61, Walnut-street, on or before the first day of April next.——Wherefore Notice is given, That immediately from the said first day of April, all Collectors who shall fail in complying with this requisition, will be proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
Philad. Feb. 25, 1792. of the City and Liberties.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Thursday the 26th ult. a bright Bay HORSE, with a Saddle and Bridle; about 14 hands and an half high, a darkish snip reaching down his face to the end of his nose, a little white on two of his feet, with a white spot under his left eye, about the size of an English shilling, his hind feet turn in, round made, five years old, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive Fifteen Dollars; or the above reward for the horse and thief, paid by the subscriber, living in Piscataway, about 9 miles from New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. BARZILLAI F. RANDOLPH.

February 22, 1792. (3t)

Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to those of Pasquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamsburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about sixteen miles; the country through which it will pass, is swampy, free from stones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at least in depth, below the surface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing three feet water.

Good security will be required of contractors; and persons making application to be employed as managers, must produce certificates (from characters of respectability) of their qualifications for a business of this kind.

By order of the President and Directors,
WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (eptgA)

SALES

Of the real Estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Township of Bensalem, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Directions of his last Will and Testament.

ON Tuesday the 27th of March next will be exposed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premises—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient outhouses. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a shad and herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other outhouses, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a shad and herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small Farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid; on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, situate on the great post-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining Stock, Household-Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with interest.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

(eptm27)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

To be SOLD peremptorily, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 11th day of April next,

THE SEAT of the late Doctor *Lewis Johnston*, deceased, in Perth-Amboy, containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND.

This place is bounded southerly for near a mile on the river Raritan, where it empties into the bay about 18 miles from Sandy-Hook, and affords two most agreeable situations for Gentlemens' Seats. There are now on it, two brick houses, with gardens, and a good collection of fruit trees of the best kinds. The land is very fertile, and a great part of it very good meadow; and from its situation on the river, has the advantage of fish of different kinds, in their seasons, particularly of oysters and chicken clams, which may be picked in great plenty on the flats before the doors. It is a delightful, healthy situation, capable of genteel and tasty improvements; and as Perth-Amboy is one of the best sea-ports in the United States, and within 18 miles of the sea, the prospect of its increasing in value from that circumstance, is by no means inconsiderable.

There will also be sold, other Lots, within the bounds of the city, and about Five Hundred Acres of Land on the opposite side of the river Raritan—part of which is improved by a farm—on which there is a framed dwelling-house and barn, with an orchard of grafted apple trees, and will contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the remainder will be sold in convenient lots, well wooded and timbered, and very convenient for supplying New-York and other markets with fire-wood, timber for ship building, and other uses, the transportation by water being easy and safe.——The conditions will be made known at the day of sale, and the requisite conveyances made by

JAMES PARKER and
BOWES REED, } Trustees to the said Estate.

Likewise to be SOLD, at the same time and place,

ELEVEN ACRES of LAND, adjoining the above, the property of the Proprietors of East New-Jersey, where in the proprietary house lately stood. The elegant situation of this spot is hardly to be equalled; it affords a grand prospect of Raritan Bay, and of the Bay formed by the waters of Raritan and Hudson's rivers, where they disembogue into the sea to the East—and a most delightful one of the serpentine course of the Raritan river, for several miles, through a rich tract of meadow to the West. The great quantity of stone neatly dressed, and brick, the remains of the house lately burned, will be nearly sufficient for a new building; and a large stone cistern, and well of excellent water, with a very convenient stable and coach-house, will greatly lessen the expence of putting the place in order for the residence of a Gentleman.—There are few situations so eligible, particularly in the summer season—when the cool sea breezes, and the elevated situations, render them places of pleasing retreat, from the confinement and sultry air of the southern states and neighbouring cities.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 15, 1792. (ep6w)

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the landed estate of GEORGE WARNER, deceased, consisting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, supposed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-house and kitchen, a cooper's shop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The house stands close on a good landing belonging to the said premises; the rest of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of said landing, and an equal distance from a saw-mill and grist-mill and also of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-House.

Any person that is disposed to view or purchase the said premises, may see the place and know the terms, by applying to the subscribers near the same.

MARK MILLER and
ANDREW MILLER, } Executors.

Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792.

N. B. There is likewise a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres, and others, the property of said deceased, to be sold in manner as above, by the said executors. [ep4w]

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indisputable, in the county of Glouceſter, supposed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, situate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the township of Galloway. There is on said premises a frame house and kitchen, a small hay house and stable. About sixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar swamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interspersed with fresh water flowing streams) sufficient to supply one hundred head of cattle.—The situation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raising stock.—Any person inclining to purchase said Plantation, may have possession from the 25th of March ensuing. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further description may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, senior, in Greenwich; or Joseph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Scull, adjoining said lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleasant healthy country, within two miles of three grist and saw-mills: And three houses appropriated to divine worship, are about the same distance. Terms of payment made easy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County,
2d mo. 13th, 1792. [ep4w]

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, *until five o'clock,* P. M.
Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britanniçæ. &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Ausonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, *English and French Translations* of some of the Classics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Booksellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (eptf.)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the first quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission,*
at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.
On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.
On remittances, ditto.
Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.
For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
October 15, 1791. *New-York.* No. 57. *King-Street.*

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of

} Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

☞ The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will commence on the second Monday in April, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunswick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subscribing.*